Control of the contro

Democratic Convention Pursuant to previous notice, the delegates from the different counties composing the sixth Congressional District met in Convention at Winston on the 10th of April, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress. O. motion of Col. Joseph Masten the Convention we organized by calling A. G. Carter, Esq., of Davi county, to the Chair, and appointing Col. Henry Marshall, of Forsythe, and J. P. Graves, of Surry,

Mr. Joseph Dobson, of Yadkin, being called upon, explained the object of the meeting in a pertinent and forcible manner.

The list of Counties was then called, and the following appeared, viz: Surry-J. C. Norman, J. R. Waugh and J. F.

Graves. Stokes-Solomon Spainhour, John Grubbs, Hon. John Hill, Joel Hill, Joseph Tulk and W. S. Shoub. Rockingham-Thomas Ruffin, jr., and William F.

Forsythe-William Barrow, John Watson, John Masten, Coleman Zeigle, Henry Marshall, John Lawrence, Solomon Transu, John M. Richmond, Geo. W. Wilson, P. Barrow, Moses Barrow, Thomas Sullivan, John Stafford, Joseph Masten, S. Allspaugh, J. W. Allspaugh, John Allspaugh, J. T. Guyer, John Shouse, Sandy Flint, G. W. Moore and Jacob Butner.

Davidson-Ephraim Brown. Davie-A. G. Carter and J. M. Clement.

Iredell-E. C. Postell. Yadkin-Joseph Dobson.

On motion of Col. Joseph Masten the Chairman appointed a Committee of one from each county, namely, James C. Norman, John Hill, Wm. F. Carter, Joseph Masten, Ephraim Brown, J. M. Clement, E. C. Postell and Joseph Dobson, to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention, who, after retiring for a short time, reported through Mr. J. M. Clement the following resolutions, which were unanimously

Resolved, That the administration of President Pierce meets with our hearty and cordial approval and in reviewing its acts we see no cause to disband the Democratic party, which has conducted our country to its present prosperous condition, and if anything were wanting, a glance at the motley coalition of isms that is warring against it, were suffi-cient to strengthen our confidence in our men and our cause.

Resolved, That we endorse and approve the Nebraska and Kansas act, and freely acknowledge the debt due from the country to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and those who aided him in his noble and manly stand against a rampant and reckless fanati-

Resolved, That we view with deep solicitude the results of recent elections in the Northern States, and the return of such freesoilers as Wilson, of Massachusetts, Seward and Durkee to the United States Senate; that they menace still fiercer aggressions upon the rights and feelings of the Southern people, and call upon us to select a man to represent us in the next House of Representatives of whose firmness and devotion to our interests there can be no doubt

ties are, to say the least of them, unnecessary under a free government which guarantees to all freedom of speech, and that judging the so-called Know-Nothing party by their acts and the men they select as the exponents of their principles, we consider them only potent for evil, and their increase to be dreaded by every lover of religious freedom, and every friend of our Union and Constitution. On motion of Col. Jesse A. Waugh, George D.

Boyd was unanimously declared to be the nomince After the announcement of the nomination Messss. J. M. Clement and J. R. McLean entertained the

Convention for a short time in their usual able and forcible manner. On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the committee on resolutions were requested to notify Col. Boyd of his nom-

ination, and request his acceptance. On motion of Mr. Dobson, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the North Carolina Standard and Salisbury Banner.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die. A. G CARTER, Chm'n.

HENRY MARSHALL, | Sec'ts. J. F. GRAVES,

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

According to previous notice a large number of the Democrats of Franklin County met in the Court House on the 10th inst., being Tuesday in April Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United

On motion of R. G. Lewis, Esq., James Collins, Esq., was called to the Chair; and, on motion of Jno. D. Hawkins, Esq., William P. Solomon was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

It was then moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which motion being unanimously agreed to, the Chairman appointed R. G. Lewis, Win. D. Coppedge and Phil. B. Hawkins, Esq'rs., the committee. The committee having retired Dr. Pritchard, of

Warren, being present was called upon, who entertained the meeting at some length in a most eloquent and thrilling address. He spoke with glowing enthusiasm of the glorious principles of the old Democratic party-described the unparalleled prosperity of our country under Democratic rule and under the liberal principles of our forefathers allowing freedom of the press and freedom of conscience-denounced in bitter and appropriate terms any secret organization, who, ashamed of day-light, plot in midnight conclave the overthrow of our party and the disfranchisement of our citizens for conscience sake. The address was interrupted by frequent and hearty applause. At this time the committee came in and reported through their Chairman, R. G. Lewis, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

WHEREAS, The time has come for the voters of the Fourth Congressional District to take firm and decided steps in the selection of a candidate to repsesent them in the next Congress of the United States: therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of holding a District Convention for the purpose of nominating some suitable candidate.

Resolved, That we will give our united and undivided support to secure the election of any sound and reliable Democrat the Convention may see fit to Resolved, That we glory in the democratic republican principles, and strenuously oppose all secret,

proscriptive political parties; that we always have abided by and earnestly advocated the doctrines of the Constitution of the United States, and have and ever will allow every freeman of this country to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and vote for whatever man may seem proper and best for him.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the adminis-

tration of President Pierce, and firmly plant ourselves upon the doctrines laid down in our last National and State Convention, and will support any imself upon that platform. Resolved, That we recommend Franklinton and

the 18th April as the most suitable time and place for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five dele-

gates from each Captain's District to attend said

Wisercupon the following were appointed, viz:— Wm. F. Green, R. G. Lewis, D. Spivey, Young Patterson, Sam'l Wilder, Jno. D. Hawkins, H. H. Hight, A. T. Fuller, James D. Perdue, Phil. B. Hawkins, Etheldred Green, Wm. Powell, Jackson Pinnell, Peter J. Dement, Wm. H. Edwards, Wm. J. Branch, Jordan F. Jones, Daniel Gupton, E. A. Gupton, Geo. Gupton, Dr. Thos. Davis, Jno. G. Leonard, Rob't Stamper, Jun., Wm. D. Coppedge, George Arrington, Harvel House, M. N. Lankford, Wilson D. Webb, Jno. R. Harris, Rewben Stallings, Jno. Griffin, Wm. Wilder, Wm. S. Harris, James Baker, Thos. Riley, Wm. Baker, Jo. Little, Wm. Jeffreys, Sam. Harris, George Wiggins, C. Q. Egerton, Dompier May, Godwin Jones, Wm. O. Green, Jones Cook, Fenner Tharrington, Wm. B. Dunn, Crawford Kearney, Dr.

In A. Jeffreys.
On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were ad-

requested to forward a copy of the proceeding of this meeting to the Editors of the N. C. Standard and Warrenton News with request to publish.
On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES COLLINS, Chm'n.

W. P. SOLOMON, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Lenoir. Agreeably to public notice the Democracy of Lenoir assembled at the Court House in Kinston, on Tuesday, the 20th ult., and proceeded to business, as follows:

On motion of Col. James W. Morris, Council Wooten, Esq., was called to the Chair, and On motion of H. F. Bond, Esq., James Jones and John S. Davis were appointed Secretaries.

By request of the Chairman, H. F. Bond explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, urging therein immediate and continued action on the part of the Democracy, with a firm reliance on the efficacy of their principles for success and victory in the day of trial.

On motion of H. F. Bond, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting. The Chairman announced that H. F. Bond, Wm. Robinson, James W. Morris, Dr. L. Chappell, Joseph G. Herring, Franklin Bright and Wm. Sutton do compose said committee.

The committee, after the usual retirement, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, It is not only an inalienable right of freemen, but a sacred duty which they owe to their country, to meet together for the purpose of expressing their views upon great questions of public policy, that they may commend the conduct of their public servants, so far as they have consulted the public good, and discharged with fidelity the obligations devolved upon them, as well as to warn those who may have wandered in moments of error and alarm, from the Constitution—that sacred touchstone of our political faith-that they hasten to retrace their steps, and regain the road which alone leads to the peace, liberty and safety of our beloved country; there-

Resolved, That the Democracy of the county of Lenoir, in public meeting assembled, renew their devotion to the principles and organization of the great national Democratic party of the Union; a party whose views are limited to no classes, and confined to no creeds, but are broad enough and comprehensive enough to embrace all the diversified interests of this great and growing Republic.

Resolved, That in the language of Jefferson we believe equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political, to be one of the essential principles of our government, and, consequently, one of those that ought to shape its

Resolved, That at a time when the institutions of our beloved country were in imminent peril, the great Democratic party, in coming to the rescue, and elevating Gen. Franklin Pierce, the patriot of New-Hampshire, to the first station within the gift of a free people, have shown that the permanency of the Union and the integrity of the Constitution may rely upon them in any emergency, as their surest protection

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize a man of stern integrity, and an able defender of the Constitution, whose patriotism with his bedevillinent lines; and that, live or die, sink or swim, we will give to the support of his administration our hearts and

Resolved, That we repudiate and utterly condemn all secret societies for political purposes, considering them at war with the genius of our institutions, tending to corrupt public merals, and certain to end in the ruin of popular rights and freedom.

Resolved, That we have too much faith in our brother Democrats, to believe that any of them will suffer themselves to be decoyed from the true faith, by the tricks and strategems of the northern party, known as Know Nothings, that breathes eternal hostility to the South, and caused to join in establishing at the South any of the miserable 'isms' that serve only to mar the peace and disturb the harmony of our people. Resolved, That we recommend to the honest peo-

every interferance on the part of the North, with any of our State elections or Southern instutions. -Resolved, That we are not only opposed to the Know Nothing party ruling foreigners, Catholics and America, but should consider ourselves as base-born sons of American fathers, to suffer any body of men, bound together by oaths, and wrapped in a pall of secrecy, to control us in the exercise of our rights,

ple of our State, that they resist to the bitter end,

guaranteed by the Constitution of our country. Resolved, That the course of the Hon. Thomas RUFFIN, our faithful Representative in the last Congress, meets our warmest approbation; that, in him, we have found a firm and faithful exponent of our principles, and an uncompromising friend of the Constitution and the Union, and a fearless champion of the rights of the South; and, as such we declare him to be our first choice, to bear the standard of

republican principles, in the coming campaign. Resolved, That while we declare our first choice, as in the preceding resolution, and while we deem the holding of a Convention unnecessary to the interests or success of the party, nevertheless, should a majority or any of our sister counties think otherwise, and so declare it in their primary meetings, indicating, at the same time, the time and place of holding a Convention, we will meet in such Convention, and cheerfully submit to its action.

Resolved, That, on the contingency of holding Convention, the Chairman have power to appoint fifty delegates from this county to attend said Convention, and that he notify them of said appointment through the Goldsboro' Tribune. On motion of Wilson Tilghman, Esq., the foregoing

resolutions were unanimously adopted: On motion of William Sutton, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin. for the able and eloquent speech delivered by him this day to the citizens of Lenoir. Moved, by James M. Wooten, that the thanks of

this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the faithful performance of their respectve duties. Moved, by Samuel Howard, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Trib-

une, Newbern Journal, Tarboio' Southerner, and that the Democratic papers of the State be requested Moved, by Samuel Croom, that this meeting do

now adjourn sine die. COUNCIL WOOTEN, Chm'n. John S. Davis, Sect's.

JAMES JONES,

Democratic Meeting in Gates.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Gates county, convened in the Court House at Gatesville on Monday, the 2d of April, preparatory to the calling of a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District, David Parker, Esq., was on motion called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Manning appointed Secretary.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Willis F. Riddick, Esq., in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by moving that the Chairman appoint a committee, who should with-draw and report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon the Chairman, in pursuance of this order, appointed the following gentlemen, to wit: Whitmel Stallings, Willis F. Riddick, John Willis, Wm. H. Harrel, John C. Trotman, Hanes Hoffler, Hardy W. Parker, and Wm. H. Manning, who immediately withdrawing, after a short recess, reported through their organ, Wm. H. Manning, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as frequent expressions of opinion by the people upon the public conduct of their agents, best conduce to preserve the relative obligations of the representative and constituency, it is therefore deemed expedient that a Convention of delegates from the several counties of this Congressional District be held, and that the town of Gates-ville and the Third Monday in May (being the first day of Gates County Court,) be the place and time for the meeting of said Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention cannot now forbear to publish this testimony of the high esteem they have for Dr. H. M. SHAW, the able representative of this Congressional District in the late Congress of the United States, and now, to seal by a unanimous voice, their distinguished approbation of his conduct in the legislative halls of his country.

Resolved. That inasmuch as the principles repeatedly published as the platform by all Democratic Conventions, County, State and National, hitherto held, have been infused into the administrative policy On motion of R. G. Lewis, Esq., the Secretary was of the country by Whig as well as Demicratic ad-

ministrations, a renewed expression of opinion upon these principles, acquiesced in by all, seems now not to be expected, and this Convention therefore only pronounces its continued confidence in the integrity of those principles and the dependence which the Union of the States has upon their preservation for

its own perpetuity.

Resolved. That since the days of the Revolution. when the name of Tory distinguished the partizans of royality from the advocates of a free and sinde pendent government, without even excepting the trai-torous plots of the Hartford Conventionists of a subsequent period, no organization has ever raised its foul Protean head in this country more to be execrated than the new-fangled invention of Know-Nothingism alias Native-Americanism.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the institution of these Jacobin Clubs of political partizans, alias Know-Nothings, whose secret conclaves are covered by the darkness of night to brood over plots (for aught the public know) to san the foundations of our institutions, as incompatible with the existence of a free government, which guarantees to all perfect freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and toleration of all religions. Which resolutions were on motion unanimously

adopted. It was then on motion ordered that delegates be appointed by this Convention to represent this county in the District Convention proposed to be assembled at Gatesville on the third Monday of May next. Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected-

to wit : HUNTER'S MILL-W. H. Harrell, J. C. Trotman, Hanse Hoffler, Jas. Woodward, John J. Hunter, Henry Hoffler.

FOLLY-Ed. Harrell, Andrew Voight, Jno. Morgan, Thos. P. Cherry, Jas. A. Small. HAZELETT'S-Simon Walters, Benjamin Saunders, Marinaduke Baker, Isaac Williams, Hardy Cross.

BRICK HOUSE-Riddick Gatling, Jno. Willie, John B. Langston, Hardy W. Parker, Peter Eure, W. W. Cooper, Richard Cooper. HALL-Robt. Ballard, Jas. Carter, Jas. Story, John F. Parker, Jas. M. Parker. Honey Por-Lem. Riddick, Sr., Lassiter Riddick.

Solomon Rountree, Willis R. Hays, Noah Felton, Willis F. Riddick, Dr. Jos. Parker, Thos. Smith. MINTONSVIILE-Whit. Stallings, William Hobbs, Jesse R. Key, Seth W. Rountree, Alfred Rountree, Nathan O. Ward.

It was on motion ordered that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be added to the above list of delegates. It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and the

Raleigh Standard be requested to copy. The meeting then on motion adjourned. DAVID PARKER, Chm'n. W. H. MANNING, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Surry. Pursuant to previous notice a large number of the democratic party assembled at the Court House in Dobson, on the 7th of April, for the purpose of appointing de egates to a District Convention to be held n Winston on the 10th instant, to select a suitable candidate for Congress in this District.

The meeting was organized by calling D. M. Coo-to act as Secretary. The Chairman on taking his seat explained the objects of the meeting in a brief and pertinent manner. Whereupon, on motion, J. F. Graves, Thomas Da-

vis and J. L. Copeland were appointed a committee

to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee after retiring for a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz: Whereas, The democratic purty of this Congressional district propose holding a democratic Conven-

tion at Winston, on Tuesday, the 10th of April, to select a suitable candidate to represent us in the next Congress; and whereas we desire to be represented in that Convention; therefore Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting ap-

point one delegate from each Captain's district to attend said Convention. Resolved. That we will abide the decision of the Convention, and earnestly and zealously support the

Resolved, That we can but commend the unflinching fidelity to the Constitution and the rights of the States manifested by our present Chief Magistrate. Resolved, That the true principles of democracy are unchanged and unchangeable, and that these and these alone can perpetuate our free institutions.

Resolved, That nothing is more repugnant to liberty than secret oath bound political societies. . Resolved, That we regard the Know Nothing movement as a diabolical scheme, concocted and advocated by a "band of political midnight assassins," whose objects and ends are subversive of our liberty, and the destruction of our cherished institutions. In compliance with the first resolution the follow-

ing delegates were appointed by the Chairman, viz: L. H. Dobson, James C. Norman, William Haymore, Charles Hill, William Gilliam, J. E. Reeves, William S. Rey, J. R. Waugh, J. A. Calloway, Elliott Welborn, Joseph Cockerham, John Ramey and Wiley Franklin, Esqrs. J. F. Graves and M. Y. Folger were appointed proxies.

On motion it was resolved that the the proceedings of this neeting be published in the Raleigh Standard and the Salisbury Banner. On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. M. COOPER, Chr'n.

J. R. WAUGH, Sec'y.

MYSTERIES ON EVERY SIDE.—The world is full of mysteries. The chamber in which the infant opens its eyes is a universe of mysteries. The father's voice, the mother's smile, reveal to it slowly the mysterious world of the affections. The child solves many of these mysteries; but as the circle of knowledge is enlarged, its vision is always bounded by a veil of mystery. The sun that wakes it at morning, and again at night looks in at its window to bid farewell, the tree that shades its home, and in whose branches the birds come and sing before the dews are dry, the clouds with shining edges that move across the sky, and calm and stately, like the chariot of an angel, all are mysterious. Nay, to grown up man there is not a thing which the hand touches or on which the eye rests, which is not enveloped in mystery. The flower that springs at your feet- who has revealed the wonderful secret of its organization? Its roots shoot down, and leaf and flower rise up and expand into the infinite abyss of mystery. We are like emigrants traveling through an unknown wilderness; they stop at night by a flowing stream; they feed their horses, set up their tent, and build a fire; and as the flames rise up, all within the circle of a few rods around is distinct and clear in its light. But beyond and bounding this, are rocks dimly seen, and trees with vague outlines stoop forward to the blaze: and beyond the branches creak, and the water murmur over their beds; and wild, unknown animals howl in the dark realms of night and silence. Such is the light of man's knowledge, and so it is bounded by the infinite realms of mystery.

Is KNOW NOTHINGISM LEGAL?—It has been decided by the ablest jurists in the country, that a Know Nothing lodge or council is an unlawful organization, and the members of it subject to indictment for conspiracy. Judge Porter, of Pennsylvania, once a member of the Cabinet, in a late charge to a grand jury in refernce to it, used this language :

" If any number of men combine to form themselves into an association, by agreements, vows, or oatlis, to control the opinions and votes of any portion of our citizens in the exercise of their suffrages, so that they shall vote, not according to their own choice or the dictates of their own censciences, but as majority of such association shall determine, it is a conspiracy, and punishable as such by indictment. " And you will remember that it is the agreement to do the act that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done. It may be well here to observe that, if any person or persons shall have unthinkingly, unadvisedly, or without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such association, or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law, and ought not to be in morals. He will enact the part of a good citizen by eschewing all such fellowship or associations and abandoning the illegal enterprise."

A Noble Plenge.-In Sullivan county, Ia., one of the candidates for county clerk was pledged to give one-half the proceeds of the office to the wido of the late clerk, and the other promised in the event of his election to marry the widow.

Our Cuban Policy during Thirty Years. In every issue which has arisen in our government as to the acquisition of territory, the policy has been vehemently opposed and denounced by a class of journalists and politicians who exert more power in the formation of public sentiment in Europe than in the United States. The consequence has been, that whilst the popular judgment in our country has sanctioned and effectuated many extensive and valuable additions to our territory, the impression has been made on the European mind that our passion for land is restrained by no scruples as to the mor-ality or legality of the means adopted for its gratification. For the prevalence of this grossly errone-ous and unjust sentiment abroad we are indebted to the misrepresentations of the same class of journals which are seeking at present to defeat the annexation of Cuba upon the charge that the policy which favors its acquisition is dictated by an unscrupulous passion for territorial expansion. One of the most triumphant vindications of our national character against this injurious European impression ever made is contained in Mr. Marcy's letter of instructions to Mr. Buchanan, as our minister to Great Britain. It is short, concise, dignified, and forcible; at the same time there is a vein of sarcasm in it which is biting in the extreme. We reproduce it, as peculiarly applicable to the existing state of things: "The fact cannot be disguised that both England

and France suspect the United States of a design to detach from Spain the island of Cuba, and appropriate it to themselves without regard to the rights of Spain or respect for the law of nations. Their simultaneous movement on that occasion is unquestionable evidence that they then indulged that belief,-There is nothing in the history of our past course as a nation to justify such unworthy suspicions. It is true we have in the last half century greatly en-larged our territories, and so have Great Britain and France enlarged theirs; but we have done it in a manner that may proudly challenge the most rigid scrutiny of mankind. In our territorial expansion international law has been observed, the rights of others rigorously respected; nothing, in short, has been done to justify the slightest suspicion of rapacity. The government of the United States is not unwilling to submit its whole public conduct in this, or indeed in all other respects, to the most scrupulous examination. But if our course had been less openly marked by honor and honest intention, England and France should reluctantly be our accusers. We need go no further back than to the British orders in council, and the imperial decrees of France, to show that we have been the victim of the broken law of nations-not the violators of the law. We have not subverted ancient governments, or wrested from feeble dynasties possessions which they have held for ages, to add new dominions to our own; but every acquisition we have made has been obtain-

ed by an equivalent voluntarily accepted." There is a bold defiance of scrutiny as to our past nati nal policy in regard to territorial acquisitions in the foregoing remarks, which shows with how much consciousness of rectitude Mr. Marcy throws down the gauntlet and challenges England and France to a comparison of the questions of "honor and honest intention" involved in their respective acquisitions of territory. This is a challenge which either England nor France, nor any of their epologists and in materials for the settlement of such an issue; and a knowledge of this fact and of the character of the materials will always induce the traducers of our national character to avoid the issue so defiantly tendered by Mr. Marcy. Against the charge of fillibusterism and of an unscrupulous propensity to add to our territory, we can confidently appeal to the pages of our political history, and upon the strength of the evidence there recorded pronounce the charge a national calumny.

But in regard to the annexation of Cuba we desire to go a step further, and to show that the charge as applicable to that subject is especially false and unfounded. It will fall in our way, also, to explode another erroneous impression as to one of the leading motives which control the advocates of Cuban annexation-we allude to the impression sought to be made that the desire to acquire Cuba originates in a spirit of pro-slavery propagandism.

The policy of annexing Cuba has been a subject of national interest and national discussion for more than thirty years. During this whole period the great importance of the acquisition has been felt and declared by the leading statesmen of both parties, under every administration from Mr. Monroe to the present time. Mr. Forsyth, as minister to Madrid in 1822; Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State in 1825; Mr. Clay, as Sccretary of State in 1825; Mr. A. H. Everett, as minister to Spain in 1826; Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State in 1829; Mr. Stevenson, as minister to England in 1837; Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State in 1843; Mr. Irving, as minister to Spain in 1843; Mr. Upshur, as Secretary of State in 1844; Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State in 1847; Mr. Saunders, as minister to Spain in 1848-all these leading and influential members of both parties and of all administrations (not to enumerate those since 1857) concurred in the sentiment that the annexation of Cuba to the United States was of vast moment, whether viewed in a political, moral, or commercial aspect. For more than thirty years there cannot be said truthfully to have been any real division of opinion on this subject. The annexation of Cuba has been made an exception to the general rule of territorial acquisition by the most prominent and earnest opponents of that policy. When it is known by every intelligent man that during the last thirty years there has not been a day when our government could not have made Cuba her own if she had determined to exert the power she possessed, the inquiry is pertinent: Why has the annexation not been effected? If we are a nation of fillibusters -greedy for more land and indifferent whether we get it legally or illegally—how does it happen that whilst we have been acquiring boundless domains in other quarters, we have not taken Cuba, which has been all the time within our grasp? We would be glad to see this question answered by some of the foreign organs which now charge that we are provoking an unjust collision with Spain, as a pretext for gratifying our land-stealing propensity by seizing

upon Cuba. Before we proceed to give the real answer, we prefer to turn to the record and show from the highest and most disinterested authority the grounds on which this unbroken sentiment in favor of the acquisition of Cuba has always rested. Mr. John Q. Adams is the highest authority, because all know that his political associations were with the opponents of the general doctrine of territorial acquisitions, and that his views as to slavery would predispose him to oppose the annexation of Cuba. We appeal, then, to his record for the real grounds on which the annexation of Cuba has become a national sentiment. In 1823 he said:

"But the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still remain nominally, and so far really, dependent upon her, that she yet possesses the power of transferring her own dominion over them, together with the possession of them, to others. These islands, from their local position and natural appendages to the North American continent, and one of them, Cuba, almost in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has became an object of transcendent impor-tance to the commercial and political interests of our Union. Its commanding position, with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India Seas; the character of its population, its situation midway between our southern coast and the island of St. Do. mingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the Havana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial, give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, AND LITTLE INFE-RIOR TO THAT WHICH BINDS THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE UNION TOGETHER. Such, indeed, are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering, in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that in looking forward to the probable course of events, for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensible to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself. It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not yet prepared."

These are the views on which every American statesman of national reputation and influence for thirty years has favored the annexation of Cubanot as a mere pro-slavery measure, not merely to ex-tend the territorial limits of the United States, not of epicurianism.

simply to enlarge the area of slave territory, but as between the interests of Cuba and the United States, because the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations were such as to render its annexation, sooner or later, essential to the integrity and security of our Union. The question, then, comes up-if such has been the American sentiment for thirty years, and if, during all that time, it has been in our power to obtain the island by the exercise of physical force, and if we are the fillibusters and landstealers which we are understood to be in Europe, why have we not long since gratified our passion for more territory by annexing Cuba? Under similar circumstances : either England nor Frence would have failed either to make a pretext for the acquisition or they would have taken the island without pretext, and upon the great principle of necessity and selfpreservation. Yet England and France call us filliousters and land-stealers, and they have organs in our own country who reiterate the calumny. It is not to be forgotten that the Spanish authori-

ties in Cuba have given to us repeated causes for resorting to such measures of redress as would certainly have resulted in the annexation of the island. The archives of the Spanish government at Madrid are now full of the complaints made by us for aggressions upon the rights of our citizens, insults to our national flag, and gross indignities to our national honor, which yet remain unsettled, and which have been the standing subjects of diplomatic discussion for many years. With a spirit of patient forbearance and long suffering which might well authorize us to claim the virtue of Christian humility, we have argued and negotiated from year to year, have submitted to have our just demands evaded, and defeated by a series of prevarications and procrastinations which add nothing to the character of Spain as a justice-loving nation and nothing to our character as a nation disposed to exact the redress of its wrongs by a resort to force. For all our forbearance and pa-tience we have been repaid by the persistent charge that our anxiety for more territory regards no considerations of justice or law. The case is even stronger than we have stated it.

We have not been content to be put off year after year by the evasions of Spanish diplomacy, but our government has constantly kept in force the most stringent laws against illegal military organizations, and has faithfully and successfully enforced those laws—thereby actually guarantying to Spain the possession of an island which we are charged with being determined to have, right or wrong. If our policy in regard to Cuba had been adopted and carried out for the express purpose of proving to the world that the charge of fillibusterism is unfounded, it could not have been more appropriate for the object in view. From the beginning, and during more than thirty years, we have held one language to Spain-and that was, that so long as she retained the actual dominion in Cuba we were content to see her possession continue; and our whole conduct has shown that this language was spoken in earnest. At the same time we have not concealed from Spain, or from the other powers of Europe, that Spain was the only European government which we would ever consent to see in possession of Cuba. After thirty years of fidelity in keeping our word, and in piling up evidences of our justice and forbearance towards chain, and in standing guard for the protection of her property, the charge of fillibusterism against us is just as rife as ever. It springs up, and is urged with reckless disregard of truth, under circumstances of renewed aggression and insult on the part of Spanish officers which call for decisive measures of redress. It is held up as a bugbear to frighten our government from the adoption of an energetic and effective line of policy. We have done enough to show our deference to European opinion; it is now time to go forward for the redress of injuries and insults, without regard to the calumnies of foreign or Wash, Union. domestic enemies.

THE LAST KNOW NOTHING TRIUMPH .- Patiently and quietly have we waited to see the comments of the Whig and other Know Nothing papers of the South upon the recent triumph of their party in Con-

Five days ago the telegraph announced that the Democracy had been defeated in that State and that one other victory had been added to the long roll of Northern Know Nothing successes. No syllable has fallen from them. A gloomy, taciturn silence broods over their columns. Why this silence? Why deny your readers the aportunity of knowing about the rout of the Democracy and the triumph of your allies? Where are your shouts of victory, your notes of rejoicing? The answer is plain, you dare not so insult the

Southern people as to boast of this triumph. The last Legislature of Connecticut signalized itself beyond all Legislatures that have ever met, by its vilest, illegal and monstrous opposition to the fugitive slave law, the Nebraska bill, and Southern rights, and shocked the country by a formal nulification of the supreme law of the land. It adjourned and its members went to their homes and fomented among their constituency a spirit of determined hostility to slavery, which has no parallel, even in the history of Northern outrages. Such was the state of affairs then, and such is it to-day.

That we may not be charged with misrepresenting their position, we give, from the Whig central organ of Connecticut, the Hartford Courant, the following extrract:

"The election is of importance as a vindication of the stand which Connecticut took last spring, on the Nebraska question. If the State recede from the bold and manly position it then took, it will be considered as a triumph by the pro-slavery party, and be heralded as such by every Administration press in the country. The same friends of freedom who rose in mass, last year, to express their abhorrence of the Nebraska outrage, and their determination to resist the extension of slavery, are needed this Spring to preserve the position they then assumed. The Democratic party have openly enlisted themselves on the side of slavery. To support it in the territories is their object. To oppose its extension requires the same effort in 1855 that it did in 1854. Let no man, who values the progress of freedom in the land vote for the party whose interests and inclinations are all on the side of the nation's curse. The election, then, is of importance as a continued manifestation of the fixed opinions of Connecticut, on the universal reign of Freedom.

"All the candidates for Congress in this State, nominated by the Know Nothing party, we know are right upon the Nebraska iniquity, the non-extension of slavery, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the support of Temperance. All the candidates of the Democrats are known to be followers of the Administration, and to favor its pro-slavery tendencies. The Whig party, by itself, is in a minority. It seems to us the duty of the Whigs is plain. They obtain the measure for which they contended, though not the men they would have nominated, had there been no third party."

Thus the Abolitionists of Connecticut, under the name of Know Nothings, threw down the gage to their opponents, and gallantly did the noble democracy of the State take it up. Fairly, openly, and unequivocally, did they place themselves upon the basis of Southern rights and the guarantees of the Constitution, and on their own soil, and against their own neighbors, discarding home issues, they fought our battles and fell when they did full under the thrusts of a faction of proscriptionists and abolitionists: the dearests rights of the slave holding States fell with them.

The history of parties will be ransacked in vain to find a more inspiring spectacle than that now presented by the Democracy of Connecticut, age of the North and of the Union. Badgered by a beastly coalition of all the fanaticisms of the day, they stand with one hand on the Constitution and the other on the altar of their ancient faith, prepared to do battle to the death for the one, and fall if they must, defeated but not disheartened, at the steps of the other. Abandoning no principle, scorning all compromise with freesoilism, refusing to seek adven-titious strength in a dishonorable skulking and secresy, they occupy a position to which they may ever turn with proud remembrance.

Let us not discourage them by a luke-warmness here. Let us show them that the Democracy of the South are worthy of their brethren of the North. If we succumb now, and passively yield when we might proudly triumph, where will be their encouragement to battle for us when another campaign shall give them another opportunity? Pets. Dem.

In Siberia the greatest luxuries are raw ents served up in bear's oil; while in Japan a stewed

KING & BIGGS, RALEIGH, N. C., HAVE REceived their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and
feel assured they can please coary one that will favor them
with a call—both in quality and price.
Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and
Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at short notice, and in the most approved style.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

nishing Goods.

In fact we have every article worn by gentlemen (except Boots and Shoes,) and think we can offer as good inducements to the buyer as any house in the State. We intend doing more of a cash business than we have formerly done; therefore, our goods will be offered low.

Doors opened at six o'clock, A. M. Admission free. Don't forget to dop in a so you pass by.

KING & BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 14, 1855. JUST RECEIVED .- A LOT OF FINE HATS.
Among them is the Ventilating Hat—a new style for KING & BIĞGS. April 14, 1855.

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.—A GOOD assortment of Boy's Clothing just received.

KING & BIGGS. April 14, 1855.

Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post copy four

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. DURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE AT THE Spring Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the matter of Thomas Ruffin, Peninah Ruffin and others, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court for the County of Wake, being the 24th day of May, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The residence of the late Dr. Josiah O. Watson, in Wake County, together with pipeless or twenty agrees of land

County, together with nineteen or twenty acres of land upon which it is situated. There is upon the premises a very handsome brick Dwelling House, large and commodious, an office on the main road near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh; also a kitchen, stables, an ice house and all necessary out houses for a gentleman's residence: as well as an excellent Spring of water and a good garden.

Also, at the same time and place, nine lots of half an acre each, just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh and immediately facing the Dwelling House afore-

Possession will be given on the day of sale. Persons desiring to examine the premises can call upon Mr. Dunn, who is staying upon the lot, or on William H. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms of Sale:—Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two, three or more good sureties at the

discretion of the undersigned. Enough to be paid in cash on the main purchase to pay costs of sale, &c .- say \$200. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

April 10, 1854. 41—wasw.td. \$ 50,000 Lenoir County Bonds for Sale. THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY THE REAL and personal estate of the County, and are offered for sale to aid the construction of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. They bear date 1st April, 1855, with coupons

attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, paya-ble semi-annually—both principal and interest will be pay-able at the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. They will be issued in sums of \$500 each and payable in four instalments of \$12,500. The first instalment will be paid on the first of April, 1859, the second on the 1st April, 863, the third on the 1st April, 1867, and the last on the first of April, 1870. A tax of \$6,000 is now laid to be collected in time to meet the interest when due. The balance of said tax will be applied to the payment of a portion of the principal instalment due in 1859, if the holder of the bonds shall desire it.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the subscribers at Kinston.

J. C. WASHINGTON, 1 Agents for JOHN F. WOOTEN, Lenoir County.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 28th inst., for erecting and completing in the town of Goldsborough, a brick building for a Female College, of the following dimensions, viz: The main building to be fifty by fifty feet, two wings each fifty-five by thirty eight feet, the walls of the main building to be forty-eight feet high from the bottom of foundation, the walls of the wings to be thirty-eight feet from the bottom of foundation, the first story to be ten feet high, the second eleven feet, the third and fourth ten feet each. All the materials to be furnished by the Contractor, and the building to be completed by the 1st day of December next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the Rev. James H. Brent, President of the Goldsborough Fe-

male College.

The bids will be directed to the subscriber through the Goldsborough Post Office. Pres't of the Board of Stockholders. April 13, 1855.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 15th of May, 1855. Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally are requested to attend. S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

Sec. N. O. Medical Sor April 18, 1855.
Salisbury papers copy till day of meeting.

L. S. PERRY. DENTAL SURGEON. RALEIGH, N. C.

References: The Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Prof. Wingate, " Prof. Wingate, "
Prof. Wingate, "
Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson. Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, " Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, " April 4, 1856.

Superior French Cassimere Pants! WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our style of Summer Pants. They are "just the thing." One hundred pair just received. March 80th, '55, at E. L. HARDING'S.

THE WORLD OF FASHION CAN BE SEEN AT MITCHELL'S CLOTHING STORE. Opposite the Post Office.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION AND PURCHASE Desirabls Clothing,

Combining beauty and economy—taste and durability.

Our clothing may be relied upon as being not only as good and cheap as any to be found elsewhere, but also as being of the newest and most becoming styles.

Besides this stock of clothing, in our establishment may be found a varied assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Boots and Shoes. Ac. Boots and Shoes, &c.

Don't forget, opposite the P. O.

Raleigh, April 10, 1855. GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND

Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Sugar House Syrup and Molasses, Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Cog. Brandy, warranted pure, Old Monongahela Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,

London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON. ATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford. Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c. The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.

Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.

The Sons of the Sires.

Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat, The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles. W. L. FOMEROY.



Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obsisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Vard.

Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfullys ad promptly at tended to. Address,

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh

Octobre 14, 1854.